Warburg Steps Out to Serve

THE retirement of Mr. Paul Warburg from the Federal Reserve Board on August 9 was widely commented upon by the newspapers of the larger cities of the country as a distinct and regrettable loss to the Federal banking system. There is universal recognition of valuable work by the board, and some of the papers, writing before the President made known his decision to accept Mr. Warburg's view, strongly urged his reappointment.

The correspondence between him and the President, which was published on Tuesday, shows that Warburg was willing to serve further on the board if the President regarded it advisable. In the following sentences from his letter he put it squarely up to the President to decide whether he was to go or stay: "Whatever you may decide to be best for the country will determine my future course. We are at war, and I remain at your orders."

His own judgment, however, was that it would be better for him to quit the board owing to his German birth and the opposition to him upon that score, which "might precipitate a harmful fight." "In these circumstances," he continued—

"I deem it my duty to state to you myself that it is my firm belief that the interests of the country will best be served if my name be not considered by you in this connection.

"I am frank to admit that I have reached this conclusion with the deepest regret, both on account of its cause and its effect. I have considered it the greatest privilege to serve my country at this time, and I do not abandon lightly a work, half done, in which I am deeply and genuinely interested. But my continuation in office under present conditions might make the board a target of constant attack by unscrupulous or unreasoning people, and my concern to save any embarrassment to you and to the board in the accomplishment of its work would make it difficult for me to conserve that independence of mind and freedom of action without which nobody can do justice to himself or this office."

The President in his reply to Mr. Warburg praised his "great ability and unselfish devotion to the public service," and added that his colleagues on the board "have also felt that your counsel has been indispensable in these first formative years of the new system." The President also pronounced the retirement of Warburg "a serious loss to the public service," but he assigned no other reason for agreeing to it than this: "I consent to it only because I read between the lines of your generous letter that you will yourself feel more at ease if you are left free to serve in other ways."

Of his letter to the President "The New York World" says it "is creditable to his head and heart, and fitly rounds out an honorable and useful public career." The paper says further: "Mr. Warburg is perhaps our greatest master of the science of banking. Much is due to his skill and vision that his adopted country has borne the strain of the war without financial disorganization." And yet, in view of his German birth, the editor concludes: "Mr. Warburg is justified in wishing, for patriotic reasons, to escape a bitter Senate debate over his reappointment. His work will endure."

The Tribune also thought that the letter did "high credit to his spirit and delicacy of feeling." It pointed to one of Mr. Warburg's public services in the following words:

"In bold and uncompromising terms, seconding those of the President, Mr. Warburg has set forth the inevitable evils which have ensued and must ensue from an unrestricted expansion of bank credit. His last distinguished public service was to describe in a letter to the Senate the evils that would befall the country if we were to make the billions upon billions of Liberty bonds now and to be issued even a temporary legal tender."

"The New York Times" also considered it "characteristic of Mr. Warburg's fineness of feeling that he relieved the President of embarrassment," and concluded thus:

"There are regrets for his retirement, but there are compensations, to him as well as to the country. It is rare indeed that a man is so complimented upon his retirement, and it is so rare because the quality of the service done is rare."

"The New York Evening Post" says that his retirement "directs attention to the very distinguished and valuable service" that he rendered to the Federal Reserve Board, and adds:

"No one, during the long period of discussion prior to the law of December, 1913, which decreed the Federal Reserve system, had written more clearly and cogently on the proper machinery for such a reformed banking system than Mr. Warburg, and his practical and undogmatic presentation of its necessities as he saw them had much weight in shaping the final deliberations of Congress. . . . The prestige and authority which the board now enjoys as a balance-wheel in American banking during war time is largely due to him."

After premising that any attacks that might be made upon Mr. Warburg by reason of his German birth, as both he and the President agree, "would be baseless and represent nothing but narrow prejudice, or at best hysteria, "The New York Globe" writes thus:

"We are strongly of the opinion . . .

Paul Warburg

that he should not have retired. Both in law and in sound public policy a naturalized American is as good as any other American. . . . Many men of German birth are sealing on the battlefield their devotion to the great republic and the democracy of which it is the colossal apostle. It is not a good thing to have even the most indirect recognition of the principle that an American citizen of German birth is per se not to be trusted. Any who clamor for discrimination may be zealous in their Americanism, but not broad or intelligent.

"So it is regrettable that in his answer the President did not seize the occasion to repudiate the idea that a man of German birth, even though proving his loyalty by the most conspicuous merit, is not to be trusted."

Writing before it was known that the President would decide to let Mr. Warburg go, "The Indianapolis News" observed:

"There is no man on the board who has enjoyed the confidence of the country in greater degree than Mr. Warburg. . . . There has, as far as we know, been no criticism of him or his work. His appointment was highly praised when it was made and the best opinion is that he has, by his work on the board, justified all that was said of him. The President should esteem himself fortunate if he can retain the services of Mr. Warburg."

"The Philadelphia Inquirer," recalling his original appointment to the board, says: "Through the exceptional abilities which he had displayed he had achieved recognition as one of the foremost of authorities on all questions of finance"; and of his service on the board it says that "during the four years over which his membership of the Federal Reserve Board has extended he has done such good and faithful work as amply vindicated the President's judgment in his selection and fully realized the expectations of those who had always known his worth.

The comment of "The Washington Post" was put thus:

"Mr. Warburg's part in the establishment of the new banking system under the direction of the Federal Reserve Board has been an important one. His genius and his energy have been devoted wholeheartedly to his official duties and the Administration is fully aware how valuable he has been. Under ordinary circumstances there is no doubt the President would have been constrained to retain him in office and he would have been glad to stay, since there is yet much work to be done."

"HOLD FAST!"

LLOYD GEORGE'S speech before the House of Commons on Thursday, August 8, reviewing the history of the war, outlining the present military situation and forecasting the further course of the war, has been most favorably received in this country. Its confident and even optimistic tone is especially commented upon. His crisp "Hold fast!" has been singled out by not a few editors as the appropriate motto for the whole speech, and a number of editorials are based upon that one phrase.

An "inspiring message" is what "The Scranton Republican" calls the speech. It says further:

"The stalwart spokesman of Great Britain at this moment is Lloyd George, whose message just issued to the British Empire, 'Hold fast!' is permeated with the thrill of optimism."

Lloyd George's slogan is regarded by "The Boston Evening Transcript" as an "exhibition of 3 o'clock in the morning courage," and it approves the emphasis he laid on the unselfish ends of the Allies' warfare thus:

"In Lloyd George's message the piety of the Allied nations is asserted in the thought and the will of right and of the love of man. This is the modern man's prayer—the prayer of sacrifice in the service of humanity. The appeal of the Kaiser, reeking with barbarous lip-devotion, is in reality an appeal to Baal."

Not "Hold Fast," but "Go Through"

"The Providence Journal," on the other hand, is not wholly satisfied with the "Hold fast" motto and suggests an American improvement upon it:

"It may be just the psychological message for a war-worn nation after four years of fighting, but it is not the motto we must adopt for ourselves. We are strong and unwearied. We have scarcely felt the rigors of war. Our sacrifices do not compare with those of our Allies. The might of our armed hosts is only commencing to tell in Europe. We are 'just beginning to fight.' The message for the American people to-day is not 'Hold fast,' but 'Go through.'"

But "Hold fast!" is the slogan that will win, says "The Detroit News"—

"Why shouldn't the Allied peoples hold fast? Their programme is the same that it was at the beginning of the year. The German programme has been smashed. The Central Powers can continue to hold out, but the prosepct before them is hopeless."

The Ohio papers appear to have been especially captivated by the new watchword. "The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune" says of it:

"It is a good motto for any people at any stage. Just now it has an especial appeal to each nation of the Entente and to the United States of America."

After quoting the "Hold fast" passage from the speech "The Cleveland News" commented thus:

"The spirited little Welsh statesman might have been talking to Americans as well as Britishers. His message means as much to us as to them—perhaps more, since we are less experienced in holding fast. . . .

"The 'hold fast' message is for the British people, not the British army. Its meaning is for Americans at home, not for American soldiers. It is for the people at home in all the Allied countries to hold fast when the helmeted Hohenzollerns, at last convinced that their conceit of world dynasty cannot be gained by violence, turn again to guile for escape from justice this time and freedom to try again in the future."

And "The Dayton Journal" said:

"The pungent phrase in Lloyd George's recent speech was 'Hold fast.' Above the battle clouds he sees the sun of victory rising. He called to the warriors of free nations to hold fast; and that is what they will do."

An Artist in Keynotes

"The Salt Lake Herald" thinks that Lloyd George "has the happy faculty of sounding the keynote in the difficult situations of war," and says further:

"The victory cry of Lloyd George is as sane as his war cry was determined. In the midst of disappointments, when battles were fought against terrific odds and all ahead seemed dismal, the courage of Lloyd George stood forth as he admonished his people to 'Go on or go under.' No less impressive is his message to the people of Great Britain when that cloud has lifted and everything before them beckons to brighter times. 'Hold fast' is the same advice the British Premier offers to his people when the prospects of victory are brighter than ever before."

"The Wilmington Morning News" has this comment to make upon the "Hold fast" motto:

"It is a message to be heard by the people of other nations fighting Germany. Steady and hold fast! It is the long pull and a strong pull. The tide has turned against Germany. . . .

"The Premier is holding fast to win. He is holding fast to see that the fruits of victory shall not be barren fruits, that the fruits shall be a world set free from war. The supreme sacrifices are being made for that ultimate purpose."

Lloyd George's message, says "The Philadelphia Inquirer"—

"will arouse a sympathetically responsive thrill throughout the world. Its burden is 'Hold fast,' and although that exhortation was not needed, it will unquestionably be heeded."

Some of the papers are especially impressed with the achievements of Great Britain in the war, as described by Lloyd George. Among these is "The Baltimore American," which writes:

"The heads of all lovers of freedom are bowed in reverence before the task of the British. The description by the British Premier of the designs of the Germans against the English and the failure of these designs because of overconfidence and underestimating the strength and resources of the foe is told in terms of lyric simplicity. . . . Who can fail to be enthused at the task of the British and its magnificent performance?"

After referring to the self-restraint of the British under past reverses and the prospect that they are now about to reap the reward for their tenacity, "The Baltimore Sun" wrote thus:

"Go to it, brave old Britannia, and may the Lord give power to your arm. The world cheers you on. Your cockneys, your yeomanry, your Scotchmen, your Canadians and Australians represent as fine a breed of dauntless fighters as ever dashed unafraid into the jaws of death and hell."

"Britain's rôle in this war," said "The Charleston News and Courier," "has been the rôle of a giant. It could have been performed only by a great people. Mr. Lloyd George's speech was not needed to apprise informed and unprejudiced Americans of these things, but it is well, nevertheless, that they should be recalled to our minds at this time."

The splendid response of the British colonies to the imperial appeal especially impreses "The Philadelphia Inquirer," which describes it as—

"a spontaneous and ungrudging acknowledgment of the benefits which had been conferred upon them by the enlightened liberality of the British rule, and it serves as a convincing and impressive demonstration that in their experience the British government had systematically and consistently applied those great principles of justice and self-determination for which it is now contending."

The War After the War

The most significant remark in Lloyd George's speech is found by "The Oklahoma Oklahoman" in his words about imposing sterner economic terms upon Germany the longer the war lasts. It writes concerning this aspect:

"That German junkerism will seize upon it as another evidence of Great Britain's implacable hatred for Germany, and employ it as the theme for another impassioned appeal to stand by the fatherland goes without saying. Nevertheless, the force of this ultimatum ought to reach the intelligence of Germany."

"The Chicago News" indorses Lloyd George's rejection of the idea of a league of nations without first having defeated Germany, and draws these conclusions:

"It follows that the war must continue until Prussianism is defeated and utterly discredited. If the German people awaken and overthrow the Hohenzollern dynasty and the militaristic pedestal on which it rests, well and good. If terrorism and false teaching keep the German people in subjection then the free, democratic nations must remove the menace to the world's liberty and progress without the aid of that enslaved, war mad nation. Force, as President Wilson has said, must be employed to that end without stint in the cause of law, justice and righteousness.

"Pacifists and sentimentalists should be required to place the responsibility for the prolongation of the war where it belongs, at the door of the feudal, reactionary war lords of Germany."

Letters That Crawl

THE delay in the delivery of soldiers' mail to the expeditionary army is again up for discussion in the press, after the matter had been the subject of many an editorial during recent months. Attention has recently been called to the matter again in an interview with Otto H. Kahn, the New York banker, upon the occasion of his return from Europe. He reported that the delay in soldiers' mails was a "really serious grievance"—about the only one that he had heard in talking with our boys on the other side.

The United States Senate also recently discussed the matter, after having previously passed a resolution to make inquiry of the Postmaster General as to why letters to our soldiers abroad are not promptly delivered. To this Postmaster General Burleson sent an answer disclaiming responsibility for the delay. In this discussion Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, related the case of a soldier personally known to him; he "did not receive a single letter each month from his people, although they wrote him four times a week, and he cabled in distress to know what had happened to his people at home."

The following contribution toward enlightening the public about mail conditions has just been made by "The Memphis Commercial Appeal":

"Letters from Memphis to civilians in Paris go through promptly. The writer has a letter in his hands from a soldier which has been on the road for six weeks. Yesterday he received a letter from a civilian in Paris which was on the road less than three weeks."

This paper calls the failure of the Postoffice Department a scandal.

"The New York Evening World" notes that "the papers of a thousand towns are printing letters from soldier boys in France and communications from anxious folks at home, both plaintively complaining about the breakdown of foreign mail service," and then goes on to say:

"We do not know, of course, how far the exigencies of war compel the delay of mail. We do know that no higher duty lies before Postmaster General Burleson than the prompt, if possible, remedying of the difficulty."

"The Minneapolis Journal" makes this comment:

"There are several million soldiers' relatives in this country who are slowly accumulating a flood of indignation that may yet burst the barriers and sweep down upon the devoted head of Mr. Burleson.

"Letters from home are about the biggest thing in the average American soldier's life in France nowadays. Merely as a means of maintaining American morale at the highest pitch the government should see that he gets them promptly."

The following is from "The Columbus Dispatch":

"It is exasperating and depressing not to be able to hear promptly from the boys in the army. And nearly every time one does hear from them there is a complaint on the part of the soldier that he can't hear from the home folks—which is even more exasperating and depressing. In the meantime the authorities assure us that better postal arrangements are being perfected."

"The Philadelphia Public Ledger" calls attention to some of the cases narrated by Mr. Kahn, and then writes:

"Moreover, the tragic fact is already coming out that many of those already killed never had the comfort of hearing from home before they passed away, the letters sent them now coming back to this country unopened and marked 'Deceased. Verified by the Registration Bureau,' etc. Under the circumstances the folks at home and the boys at the front can easily stand a little less oratory about the things needed to stiffen the morale if only the soldiers' mail can be expedited. It ought not to be possible any longer for returning Americans to tell such stories as Mr. Kahn does, which can be duplicated by every one who has tried to get in touch by mail with the men over there."

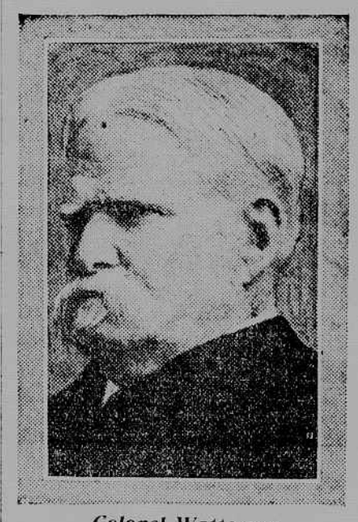
"The Kansas City Journal" draws attention to the fact that there is no discrimination against the common soldiers in favor of the officers, and tells of a case "where the first fifteen letters sent by the wife of a colonel to her husband failed to reach him and he received only six out of thirty." This paper thinks that "certainly there is reasonable ground for complaint that it should require many weeks, and more often months, to get a letter to or from a soldier whose address must be either known or ascertainable."

Under the circumstances detailed here much satisfaction has been caused by General Pershing's recent announcement that "plans have been perfected which, it is confidently hoped, will facilitate the receipt of mail by the soldiers at the front, as well as by their friends and relatives in this country." These plans, contemplating "coöperation between the American postal and military departments and between them and the French government, are thought to give hope for a speedy improvement along this line."

The Newspaper Map Changes, Too

THE war has done something to the profession of journalism besides subjecting journalists to the temptation of alien gold, and most of the observers who comment on the changes punctuated by the sale of "The New York Evening Post" and "The Louisville Courier-Journal," both famous in the newspaper history of America, write with an air of watchfulness for a further metamorphosis in the field of daily news writing. Henry Watterson himself, perhaps with half an eye on his own profession, remarks on retirement, "The world war will leave none of us where we are." "The Boston Herald," finding the change in the ownership of "The Courier-Journal" "symptomatic of the time," goes on to say:

"The publications of this country, daily and weekly and monthly, are passing through a period of testing from which only those that meet a distinct need of the community are likely to survive. The number of consolidations in the last year has been unprecedented and the tendency is still proceeding apace. Other newspapers are changing hands. New owners, with fresher resources and more abounding courage, are taking hold. This is what the change in 'The New York Evening Post' meant. It is what this change in Kentucky doubtless means. It is not improbable that in future years a newspaper that was in regular publication before the war and survived this ordeal will have a badge of solidity."



Colonel Watterson

"The Philadelphia Public Ledger" adds to this statement that "newspapers are as a general rule less identified with individuals now than in the days of Greeley, Dana, Raymond, Grady, Forney, McClure, Pulitzer, Bennett and Bowles; though no change of conditions can eliminate the personal element altogether."

In the case of "The Courier-Journal" the change was from one set of owners to an individual owner, with the famous editor still held in an advisory position. But the sale of "The New York Evening Post" drew attention to an arrangement by which the owner deposited the direction of the paper in the hands of trustees, with a careful regard for the independence of the editor, who continues in charge. "The Charleston News and Courier" remarks on this occasion that "it will be interesting to see how this curious plan will work out. The trustees are men of liberal views, and Mr. Sedgwick, especially, has impressed us as a sound thinker who faces the front. At the same time it is difficult to see how the scheme which Mr. Lamont has devised can prove other than clumsy in operation, and we are at a loss to know why any man should wish to own a newspaper if he is not going to control its management. The ideal situation in the case of a newspaper such as 'The New York Evening Post' would be very different from that which is contemplated." The New York Tribune wrote somewhat in the same tenor:

"We think it absurd that such concessions require to be made to the Wall Street prejudice of people at large and to the tradition that wisdom, probity and social virtue uniquely inhere in the title and function of editor . . . we do not know why the owner of a paper should not have opinions, nor why his opinions should be so open to suspicion that they must be barred from the premises beforehand, even though he is 'Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co.'"

"The Indianapolis News," on the other hand, declares that the publicity given the matter is the best guarantee that the paper is to be kept "free from Wall Street influence." "The News" writes: "When control is sought by the 'interests' it is in secret. Mr. Lamont is known to be a man of character, with a sense of responsibility to the public."

"The New York World" commented:

"It must be said in all frankness that a Wall Street banker, however excellent his reputation, is not the ideal owner of a newspaper. It is a good omen that Mr. Lamont himself should so keenly appreciate that fact."

And of the trustee plan "The World" wrote that is based on "sound sense, tested by all the experience of American journalism."

Colonel Watterson is the subject of a kind of chorus of affection and respect on the announcement of his retirement from active service. His years and the fires of war time have only served to give a sharper edge to his voice, and his "to hell forever with the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs" has given him a place in the index of editorial writers along with more youthful interpreters of the time. "The Philadelphia Inquirer" calls him "a national figure for fifty years, a field marshal in politics and an independent fighter with an unparalleled reputation." Out of the South, from Savannah, comes this declaration in "The News" that, "incorruptible, he has at times appeared pitiless in his denunciation of wrongdoing—social, political and business. He has stood sponsor for more lost political causes than one can remember offhand, and, by the same token, he has championed many successful issues." The Boston Transcript" thus characterizes him:

"The gallantry and grace of the man, his genius for friendship, his passion for liberty, his sympathy for human kind and his rare gift of understanding have made the product of his pen the mirror of his character, his conscience and his intellect."

"Tht New York Herald" contributes an interesting accumulation of facts with regard to the longevity records of American editors, on the occasion of Colonel Watterson's retirement:

"In no spirit of boasting, but with a proper pride, Colonel Watterson mentions the fact that he has served at the head of a leading daily newspaper longer than any other person connected with the press in larger cities of the United States. The span of his active editorship covers a half century lacking only three months. James Gordon Bennett, founder of 'The Herald,' was the editor of this newspaper for thirty-one years; James Gordon Bennett, the son, was its head for forty-five years; Horace Greeley, founder of 'The New York Tribune,' remained at its helm for thirty-one years; George W. Prentice, founder of 'The Louisville Journal,' who was succeeded by Colonel Watterson when 'The Courier-Journal' was born of consolidation, had seen thirty-eight years of editorial responsibility. The span of Joseph Medill's activity as editor of 'The Chicago Tribune' was forty-four years. William Cullen Bryant was editor of 'The New York Evening Post' for almost half a century, his record being the only one that can challenge that of Colonel Watterson on the score of longevity. General Felix Agnus has seen fifty-three years of active service with 'The Baltimore American,' of which he is editor and publisher, but the early years of his connection with the newspaper now so closely identified with his name were in the business, not the editorial, end.

"But the best part of the Louisville situation—it is in fact a national situation—is that no 'finis' has been written. Colonel Watterson is not through. At his own sweet pleasure, not from the compulsion that goes with responsibility, he will continue to write, and as long as he does write he will give joy and be, as in the past, an inspiration to the virile patriotism of this land."

How's Your Dog?

YOU do all you can to keep cool, of course, these sweltering days. You turn on the fan, sip iced drinks. But how about Fido? In "The Independent" Walter A. Dyer writes:

"Many of our dogs, particularly the long-haired sorts, are naturally cold-weather animals, and in the heat of summer they suffer not a little discomfort. Physically they are liable to become slightly debilitated, so that they need to be watched to be kept in good health.

"In the first place, there is the dog's temper, proverbially uncertain in dog days. A healthy dog is as good natured in hot weather as in cold, but one in poor condition or in discomfort may forget his manners occasionally and become as peevish and irritable as an overheated man. Keep up his vitality with proper feeding and treatment, get rid of fleas and worms, give him plenty of drinking water (a dog may become mad with thirst) and never tie him out in the hot sun.

"In feeding the dog in hot weather omit all sugar or starchy foods and cornmeal; banish potatoes from the diet. They are all heating and may upset the digestion, and cornmeal may, in addition, produce skin eruptions. Avoid overfeeding. Stale bread, oatmeal, etc., combined with a moderate amount of meat (be sure it is not tainted) and well cooked green vegetables, such as onions, cabbage, etc., and the beans and peas left from the family table, make the safest diet and a balanced ration. Cut down on oatmeal, rice and green vegetables if they prove to be too laxative.

"In summer the dog needs to be bathed occasionally, for his own comfort and that of his human companions. Rub in a thick suds of tar or carbolic soap, rinse, and dry thoroughly before allowing him to run.

"Fleas attack nearly all dogs in summer, especially the long haired breeds. They make their victims nervous and cross, keep them in poor condition and cause constant scratching, that may result in sores and skin trouble. The best remedy is a coal-tar preparation such as creolin or cresolеum. Mix a tablespoonful with each gallon of warm water, add a little washing soda, and wash the dog thoroughly. Try also to destroy the eggs by burning the bedding frequently and thoroughly cleansing the box or kennel."

"The Lost Cord (Wood)"

Tale From the Diary of a Kitchen Police

"SEATED one day at the 'organ,'
I was weary and ill at ease,
I was grinding up hash for supper
With the 'organ' between my knees.

"I do not know what I was grinding
Or what I was dreaming then,
But I struck what seemed to be the remains
Of a lately lamented hen.

"'Great Heavens!' I cried, ''Tis a chicken,'
With my hand on my fevered head.
'We ordered the leg of a steer for hash
And they sent us a Leghorn instead.'

"Alas for the dear old 'organ,'
They broke it apart with a pick.
The mess sergeant stood with a tear in his eye
As they hauled out a piece of a stick.
'Found at last!' and he clasped to his bosom
The lost cord of maple and ash.
'Some son of a gun put the camp on the bum
When he put all my wood in the hash.'"

"My Wrist Watch"

"LAST week I bought a wrist watch,
It wasn't very dear;
It set me back a dollar bill,
'Twas guaranteed a year.
I think I got a bargain
From Ingersoll & Co.,
It's gained six months already,
And has but six to go."

—*The Bayonet.*

The Hun Alphabet

Translated from the Original Hun Spirit into the Thought of Civilization

A—means	*Atrocity*, in which all Huns delight.
B—is for	*Beastliness*, their chiefest joy at night.
C—points to	*Cruelty*, and every crime that's known.
D—stands for	*Devilish*, and Satan leads his own.
E—tells of	*Enmity* they have for all mankind.
F—shouts	*Ferocity* that nowhere else you'll find.
G—is their	*Grossness* grand, that even hogs can't claim.
H—stands for	*Horrors* that arch demons could not name.
I—means the	*Injuries* the helpless must endure.
J—starts their	*Juggernaut* that crushes rich and poor.
K—is their	*Kultur* great — hell's poison that destroys.
L—stands for	*Lust and Loot*, the measure of their joys.
M—points to	*Murder* foul, which they delight to do.
N—is for	*Nastiness*, that fills them through and through.
O—means	*Oppression* sure, their world-wide hope and thought.
P—is	*Pollution* rank of all that God hath wrought.
Q—is the	*Question-mark* they hurl at God and man.
R—means	*Rapacity*, "Just stop us if you can."
S—says they're	*Savages* in heart and mind and life.
T—warns of	*Tortures* foul for mother, daughter, wife.
U—is their	*U-Boat* plan, hell's instrument of hate.
V—stands for	*Vileness*, ugh! — Such snakes and monsters great.
W—means the	*Woes* they cause run through eternity.
X—is just	*X*—, always, the unknown quantity.
Y—is that	*Yellow Streak* that through the tyrant runs.
Z—means that	*Zero* is the sum of all the Huns.

—Lee Welling Squier, in *The Outlook*